

# The Daily Courant.

Thursday, December 16 1703

## *The King of France's Declaration of War against the Duke of Savoy.*

**T**HE Manifestoes which the Duke of Savoy has dispers'd throughout his Dominions, to incite his Subjects to take Arms to defend themselves; his Endeavours to perswade all the Courts of Europe of the Violence done his Troops the 29th of September, when they were seiz'd and disarm'd by the Duke of Vendome pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, might make some Impression on Mens Minds, if the too well known Infidelity of that Prince had not constrain'd his Majesty to take that Resolution, so contrary to the Conduct he pursued at the time when the Superiority of his Arms and the considerable Advantages he had gain'd over the Princes and States confederated against him, rendred him able to grant them Peace on his own Terms. Of this the Treaty made in 1696 between his Majesty and the Duke of Savoy, the Band of which was the Marriage of his Grandson the Duke of Burgundy with the eldest Daughter of that Prince, is an incontestable Proof; as well as of the Advantages which the said Prince found wanting on the side of the Alliance made between him, the Emperor, England, and Holland.

King Charles the 2d dying in 1700, the Succession of the Monarchy of Spain devolving on Philip the 5th by Right of Inheritance, the Tenour of the Laws of all the Estates which compose that Monarchy, the Will of the last King, and the Wishes of all the People, that Disposition having stir'd up the Jealousie of the Enemies of the Grandeur of France, his Majesty was oblig'd for preserving that Monarchy entire, to order, soon after, some Troops to march into Italy, which seem'd likeliest to be first attack'd; At the same time he made a new Treaty with the Duke of Savoy, by which that Prince oblig'd himself, during the time the War should last, to furnish 10000 Men at a certain Rate agreed on: By the same Treaty he was to have the Command of the Armies of the 2 Kings in Italy; after this, his Majesty consented to the Marriage of the King of Spain with that Duke's Second Daughter, to the end he might cement, by such strong Engagements and Marks of an intire Confidence, the Union which seem'd to be of endless Duration between his Majesty, the King of Spain, and the said Duke, and induce him to promote with all his Power the Interest of the 2 Crowns; This Treaty was executed *Bona Fide* on the part of the 2 Kings, the first Year: And though that Campaign succeeded ill, tho' the Emperor's Army penetrated into Italy, and the Duke of Savoy withdrew his Troops at the time there was most occasion for them, yet he cannot be charg'd with not having perform'd his part likewise. That Campaign being ended, his Majesty seeing the Progress made by the Enemies Troops, determin'd to send 30 Battalions and 30 Squadrons to augment his Army, and give it the Superiority requisite to establish the Tranquility of Italy, and put the Emperor out of all hopes of rendring himself Master of it. At that time it was that his Majesty receiv'd Advices from all Parts, of the Intelligence the Duke of Savoy held with the Emperor and England, 'twas then his Ambassador demanded the Pay of his Troops to be rais'd; and, having rendred his Fidelity suspected, his Majesty resolv'd to consent that his Troops should be reduc'd to half the Number he was to furnish, and

that the King of Spain should put himself at the Head of the Armies.

These Suspicions already but too well grounded, were heighten'd by certain Information of his Negotiations and Proposals of Treating with the Emperor. The Care of the Duke to keep this Management Secret, could not prevent its taking Wind; the Gazettes were fill'd with the Conditions of the Treaty, the Emperor's Ambassador at Rome talk'd of them publicly, and his Majesty was inform'd by sure hands, that the Count d'Ausburg the Emperor's Minister arriv'd at Turin on the 15th of July last, with full Powers to conclude it.

So shameful an Affair could not be carried on barefac'd without provoking the Indignation of the Publick; it was therefore transacted in the Night time, in the House of the Marquess de Prie, where that Minister kept close a long time, and where the Duke of Savoy and the Count de la Tour had frequent Conferences with him.

At that very time, the Duke order'd publick Prayers to be made, for obtaining the Assistance of Heaven in the perplex'd State of Affairs he was in; he did the like in 1696, when he quitted the Party of the Emperor and his Allies.

The Rumour of the Count d'Ausburg's being at Turin growing too loud, he retir'd out of that City to a Country House of the Count de Tarini's, whither the Marquess de S. Thomas repair'd to him often, and the Duke of Savoy himself several times. His Majesty, well inform'd of all this, confirm'd since by an intercepted Letter from the Count d'Ausburg to the Count de Sinzendorf, dated from Turin October 13. order'd his Ambassador to speak to the Duke of Savoy about it, who sent Instructions to the Count de Vernon to reassure his Majesty of his Fidelity, by publick Protestations that he would never depart from his Engagements with the 2 Crowns, that there was no Imperial Minister at Turin, and that he would hearken to no Proposals from the Emperor; he gave like Orders to his Ambassador at Madrid to make the like Protestations to the King of Spain.

This Conduct leaving his Majesty no room to doubt of the Infidelity of that Prince, out of a Precaution no less just than necessary he order'd the Duke of Vendome to disarm the few Troops of Savoy that remain'd in the Army of his Majesty and the Catholick King, to secure them, and advance towards Piemont; but before he enter'd into it and committed any Act of Hostility, his Majesty propos'd that the Duke of Savoy should deliver up to him some Places of Strength, and reduce the number of his Troops to the Establishment stipulated in the Treaty of 1696, that he might secure the Communication of his Territories with those of the King of Spain his Grandson, and for the future be rid of all Apprehension of the ill Designs of the Duke of Savoy.

These Proposals, so consistent with the Interest of the Duke of Savoy, and which alone are capable of maintaining Tranquility in his Dominions, were rejected; he put under Confinement the Ambassadors of France and Spain at Turin, without allowing them the liberty of speaking with any Person, or so much as of giving an account what was become of them, while the Count de Vernon his Ambassador to his Majesty was under no other Restraint than his Parole. He stop'd all the French, the Officers and

and Soldiers of his Majesty's Troops, that were passing through his Dominions; he caused all their Effects to be seiz'd; and relying on the Succours he expects from his New Allies, in pursuance of the Treaties concluded with them, he caus'd Troops to march to meet 2000 Horse commanded by Visconti, which was totally defeated by the Duke of Vendome, before they could be joyn'd. He has caus'd all his Subjects to take Arms, given out Commissions for new Levies, and has not omitted any thing to manifest to all Europe that he makes nothing to violate the Faith of Treaties. These Proceedings leaving no room for doubting his Intentions, his Majesty to prevent the Consequence of them, has resolv'd to declare War against him, both by Sea and Land, as he does by these Presents, &c. For such is his Majesty's Will.

Done at Marli, Dec. 4. 1703.  
Sign'd Louis, and underneath, Chamillart.

Falmouth, Dec. 11. On the 9th came in a Ship of about 100 Ton, laden with Canary and Logwood, being one of 5 Sail taken out of Santa Cruz Road about 30 days since by Her Majesty's Ships the Deptford and Lestoff, in their Voyage to Guinea. They sunk 2, and took the other 2 along with them.

Farmouth, Dec. 13. Yesterday sail'd hence Her Majesty's Ships the Dartmouth, Falkland, Warwick, Lynn, and Deale Castle, with the Russia Ships and Colliers for the River.

At the Desire of several Ladies of Quality,  
**A**T the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Thursday being the 16th of December, will be presented a Comedy call'd, *The Pilgrim*. With several Entertainments of Singing by Mr. Leveridge and Mrs. Campion. And Dancing by the famous Monsieur Du Ruel and others.

**THE MONTHLY REGISTER: Or Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, &c.** Digested from the several Advices that came to England in November 1703. Without any Reflections. To be continued Monthly. Printed for Sam. Buckley at the Dolphin in Little-Britain. Price Six-pence. And Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-Lane.

This day is publish'd,  
**A** Discourse concerning Sins of Infirmity, and Wilful Sins; with another of Restitution. By the Right Reverend Richard late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Being the last Tract of his Lordship's Writing, and was sent to the Press but a few days before the late dreadful Wind, which put a period to the Author's Life. Price 3d. Sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall, and J. Downing in Bartholomew-Close.

**A** Dialogue between a Member of Parliament, a Divine, a Lawyer, a Freeholder, a Shop-keeper, and a Country Farmer; or Remarks on the Badness of the Market, on our Happiness that England is not made the Seat of War; on the Unhappiness of Civil Dissentions, &c. With a Question upon the whole Matter, *Whether England is to be Undone for the Sake of Three Men.* Printed in the Year 1703.

This day is publish'd,  
**A** Prospect of Death. A Pindarick Essay. Written by the Right Honourable the Earl of Roscommon. Price 6d.

**U**NION to the Church of England freely offer'd, and earnestly recommended, to the Dissenters from it of all Perswasions; but particularly to the Occasional Conformists. By a Minister of the Church of England. Printed for George Sawbridge in Little-Brittain, and both sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-hall. Price bound 2s.

**T**here is now Printed upon a good Paper and large Print, *The New-Years-Gift complete*. In six parts, composed of Meditations and Prayers for every day in the Week. With Devotions for the Sacrament, Lent, and other Occasions.

The Common-Prayer-Book the best Companion to prepare Communicants for the Lord's-Supper. Being a Preparatory Office collected out of the Liturgy of

the Church of England. To which are prefix'd perswasive Discourses to prove the Dignity of that Holy Sacrament, and the Necessity of Receiving it. Both printed for Henry Mortlock at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard.

**W**hereas the so much fam'd Strops, which have deservedly gain'd so great a Reputation in the World, for setting of Razors, Pen-knives, &c. upon, instead of a Hoane, have been for some time Sold at Jacob's Coffee-house in Threadneedle-street; These are to give notice, that the Author of 'em hath remov'd them to John's Coffee-house in Sweetings-Alley near the Royal Exchange, as hath been mention'd in the Gazette on the 14th, 15th & 19th of Nov. last, where only the true ones are now ready fix'd upon boards to be had, all others sold either by Jacob or any other Person, under what Denomination soever, are not the right Genuine Strops (prepar'd by the first Author) but something in imitation of 'em. Beware therefore of Counterfeits, for such are abroad. Price 1s. each, with Directions.

**A Doctor in Physick, Cures all the Degrees, and Indispositions, in Venereal Persons; and by a most easie, safe, and expeditious Method: He likewise gives his Advice in all Diseases, and Prescribes a Cure.** Dr. Harborough (a Graduate Physician) in Great Knight-Riders-Street, near Doctors-Commons.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**ESSAYS** upon Peace at Home and War Abroad. In two Parts. Part 1. containing the following Heads. 1. The Danger of Appealing to the People from their Representatives in Parliament. 2. Whether a good Member of the Commonwealth may remain Neuter in Times of Faction? And of Faction in general. 3. Of the flying Squadron. Whether an honest Man may leave the Party he is engag'd in? And whether at any time whatsoever a wise Man should meddle in publick Business? 4. That in a Kingdom divided within it self, there can neither be Secresie, nor Dispatch in Business. 5. That Ministers of State, but more especially Princes, should use their utmost Care to hinder the Growth of Faction, and to heal Divisions. 6. What sort of Measures are best for great Men to take when they lie under publick Accusations. 7. That Misgovernment is as well redress'd by looking into Things, as by accusing Persons; and concerning retrospective Inquiries. 8. That Factions in a Kingdom, are not such Diseases as admit of no Cure. Remedies proposed. 9. Of pursuing National Interest. 10. Of Arbitrary Power. 11. Of Religion, and Liberty of Conscience. 12. Of Frugality in managing the Publick Treasure. 13. Of the Executive Power. 14. Of Ministers of State. Dedicated to Her Majesty. By Charles Davenant, L.L.D. Printed for James Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. 8vo. Price 5s. Where may be had all the said Author's Works, in 8vo.

**THE Occasional Letter.** Number I. Concerning several Particulars in the *New Association: The Occasional Bill: A MS. History, &c.* With an Examination of some Proceedings in the late Reign by some Passages in the Lord Clarendon's History. With a Postscript, relating to Sir Humphrey Mackworth's Book, Intituled, *Peace at Home: Or his Defence of the Occasional Bill* Printed in the Year 1704.

**A** Letter to Sir H. Mackworth, concerning his Treatise about the late Occasional Bill. Upon 4 Heads especially. 1. Whether all wise Nations in the World do preserve the Administration of Publick Affairs in Persons of one and the same Perswasion, in Matters of Religion. 2. Whether the Admission of any into Employments, other than Sincere Members of a National Church, be consistent with the Safety of the Establish'd Government. 3. Whether Occasional Communion with the Church, and abiding Nonconformity, are Contradictions. 4. Whether Dissenters do not still need, in several Instances, to be convinc'd by the Author, of the Usefulness and Necessity of such a Bill, for their own Good. By John Lacy, Esq; Printed for G. Robinson at the Golden Lion in St. Paul's Church-yard.